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PROCLAMATION

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Convention which assembled at Central City on the 24th day of October, 1860, in accordance to the call of the people for the same,

Proclamation is hereby made that a general election will be held at the usual place of holding elections in each district or precinct in Idahoe Territory, on Thursday the 6th day of November, A. D. 1860, between the hours of 9 o'clock A M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the election of a Delegate to Congress from said Territory Also a Representative or Delegate to the Legislature of Kansas Territory, and a Representative or Delegate to the Legislature of Nebraska Territory

Also that an election will be held on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1860, in the manner aforesaid, for the purpose of adopting or rejecting the Judicial system proposed by said convention, and for the election of three Judges of the District Court for the Territory of Idahoe, one for each Judicial District Also a Sheriff and Clerk of the District Court for each Judicial District

The said elections to be conducted and the returns thereof to be made in the manner following, to wit —

On the morning of the day of each of said elections, before opening the polls at each election district or precinct, three (3) judges of election are to be chosen by a majority of the voters present, who, after being duly sworn to discharge their duties with honesty and fidelity according to the best of their knowledge, shall proceed to open the polls and receive votes.— They shall appoint and swear two clerks who shall keep a correct list of the names of all persons voting, and the number of votes cast for each candidate.

Within five (5) days after the holding of the election on the 6th of November, the judges thereof shall make returns of the same signed by them as well by the clerks of election, to the board of canvassers at Denver City.— Such returns must be enclosed in a package and sealed by the judges of election, and by them delivered to one of said judges, who shall either deliver the same in person, or transmit them by some responsible courier, expressman or by mail, directed to 'Gen Wm Larimer jr, chairman of the board of Canvassers, Denver City.' On the 1st Tuesday after such election, the board of canvassers, consisting of said Larimer of Denver City, J W. Remine, Esq, of California Gulch, and H B Morse of Central City, shall proceed to canvass the votes for the respective candidates voted for, and shall grant a certificate of election to each person having the highest number of votes for the office for which he was a candidate.

The returns for the said election to be held on the 20th of November, A. D. 1860, in each Judicial District, are to be made to the board of canvassers thereof, and in the manner above specified. And the people of the several mining and civil districts in each judicial district, are requested to elect delegates to attend a convention to be held in each judicial district, on the 10th day of November, A D. 1860, at the following places, to-wit

In the 1st Judicial District at Central City, in the 2nd judicial district at Georgia Gulch, in the 3rd judicial district at Denver.

Such Conventions to be held for the purpose of nominating a Judge, Clerk of the District Court, and a Sheriff for each Judicial District, to be voted for at said election, to be held on said 20th day of November A D 1860, and to appoint canvassers for the said election in each Judicial District, and to perform such other duties as may be necessary to carry out the said proposed Judicial system

SAMUEL HULL,
Pres't of the Convention

Attest
LEWIS N TAPPAN, Sec'y

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The Convention at Central City deemed it expedient to nominate a candidate for delegate to Congress, and a Board of Commissioners to aid him in his labors, and also candidates to the Legislature of Kansas and Nebraska for the following reasons.

The census returns show a population within the limits of the contemplated Territory of Idaho of sixty thousand inhabitants—a population almost enough to entitle this region to admission into the Union as a State under the present appointment, and more than either Oregon or California had when admitted.

We are not yet recognized by Congress as even a Territory—and nothing has yet been done for this people, except to grant us a weekly mail, and that came grudgingly The few people resident in this region last year, desired to have a Territorial organization, and an election was held by the few hundred people the residents here, to select an agent or delegate from this people, to ask of Congress such an organization—and also to procure appropriate mail facilities for this region The election was held in 1859, B. D Williams, and Dr Willing, both claiming to have been elected, the total vote polled for both the candidates, beeing greatly in excess of the known population at the date of election

Both repaired to Washington and presented their certificates of election, of course neither was recognized as delegates, as they were not elected from an organized Territory—they both spent the winter at Washington, and both claims that whatever action Congress or the Post Office Department had in relation to the affairs of this Territory was through *his* influence and effort The simple truth being that nothing was done, except and appropriation of $35 000 for establishing a mail route to 'Pike's Peak" *once a week*—and that poor boon was not vouchsafed to us until August 1860 — In the mean time the citizens here, were paying the Express Company, from twenty-five to sixty cents for every letter brought to the mountains.— The opinion very generally prevails that Mr. Williams represented at Washington, much more the interests of the Express Co, than he did the *people of Idaho*—certain it was, that none of the imperative wants of this people were met, and nothing they asked for obtained

The immense imigration of this season, swelling the population to over sixty thousand people, and an influx of capital, amounting in all the various departments of business, to millions of dollars, increased by an hundred fold the necessity for governmental aid and protection, and it became a matter of the greatest importance that the interests and the wants of this people should be fully and ably represented, and pressed upon Congress and the National Administration

Under all these circumstances, it was felt that Mr Williams, the representative of a few hundred people resident here in 1859, should defer to the wishes and preferences of the thousands peopling this region in 1860 It was thought that a man having no *personal* ends to gain, but who had only the good of the people at heart, would cheerfully and promptly have said to the people, "I make no claim to represent a people who had no voice in electing me, I return to your hands the trust delegated to me, if the people *now* resident here desire my services, I will serve them if re-elected, if they prefer another man, I abide by their decision, and yield to the will of the people." Such a course would have been manly and consistent But Mr Williams does no such magnanimous thing, but still clings with unmanly tenacity, to a position which he thinks he has the power to occupy, even against the wishes of the people The same view is entertained in relation to Dr Willing It was the prevailing sentiment, that both should have given the people the unobstructed opportunity to make an election of an agent to represent their wishes at Washington The people were disposed to do this at any rate, and a Convention was called at Golden City, on the 9th inst., to nominate a suitable candidate for a delegate to Congress, and a candidate for representative to the Kansas Legislature. That Convention was controled by a few turbulent and factious men who came expressly to resist any nomination, and by a combination with the friends of the "Provisional Government," succeeded in wearying out the mountain delegates, who, in large numbers, left in disgust for their homes, after which, a resolution declaring it inexpedient to nominate a candidate to Congress, was passed The Convention adjourned without nominating either a candidate to Congress or to the Kansas Legislature The people still felt that it was their right and duty to be represented by a man of their choice. Accordingly, a Convention was called at Central City on the 24th inst, to perform the duty which the people required at the hands of the Golden City Convention, but which, as above stated, was prevented by very unwarrantable proceedings in that Convention

The Convention at Central City represented very fully the people of this Territory, and the resolutions passed by it, express the views of the Convention, and through it, the feelings of the people The Convention felt that they fully carried out the wishes of the people in nominating a candidate for delegate to Congress, a candidate for representative to the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, and also, the appointment, by the Convention, of five commissioners to aid the delegate to Congress in his duties.— All this the Convention did in good faith, and have presented to the public the names of citizens for the respective officers, which cannot fail to command the respect and support of the legal voters of Idaho. It is confidently expected that the people will respond to the recommendation of the Convention, and that the candidates nominated will receive such a vote as will place them in their respective positions with a full and cordial endorsement of the voters of this Territory.

J F DAGGETT,
THOMAS GIBSON,
A. ALBERTSON,
L. L. ROUNDS. } Com.